



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy



Electrolysis Development and Hydrogen Infrastructure

H₂

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Why are we here?

Can we produce hydrogen using electrolysis on a large scale to support hydrogen fuel cell transportation and other markets?





Outline

Present US Department of Energy and National Laboratory concepts on hydrogen production from electrolysis

- General electrolysis fueling overview
- Near term hydrogen electricity integration
- Grid based renewable hydrogen integration

Receive feedback from industry on viability of concepts

Envision path forward on electrolysis technology



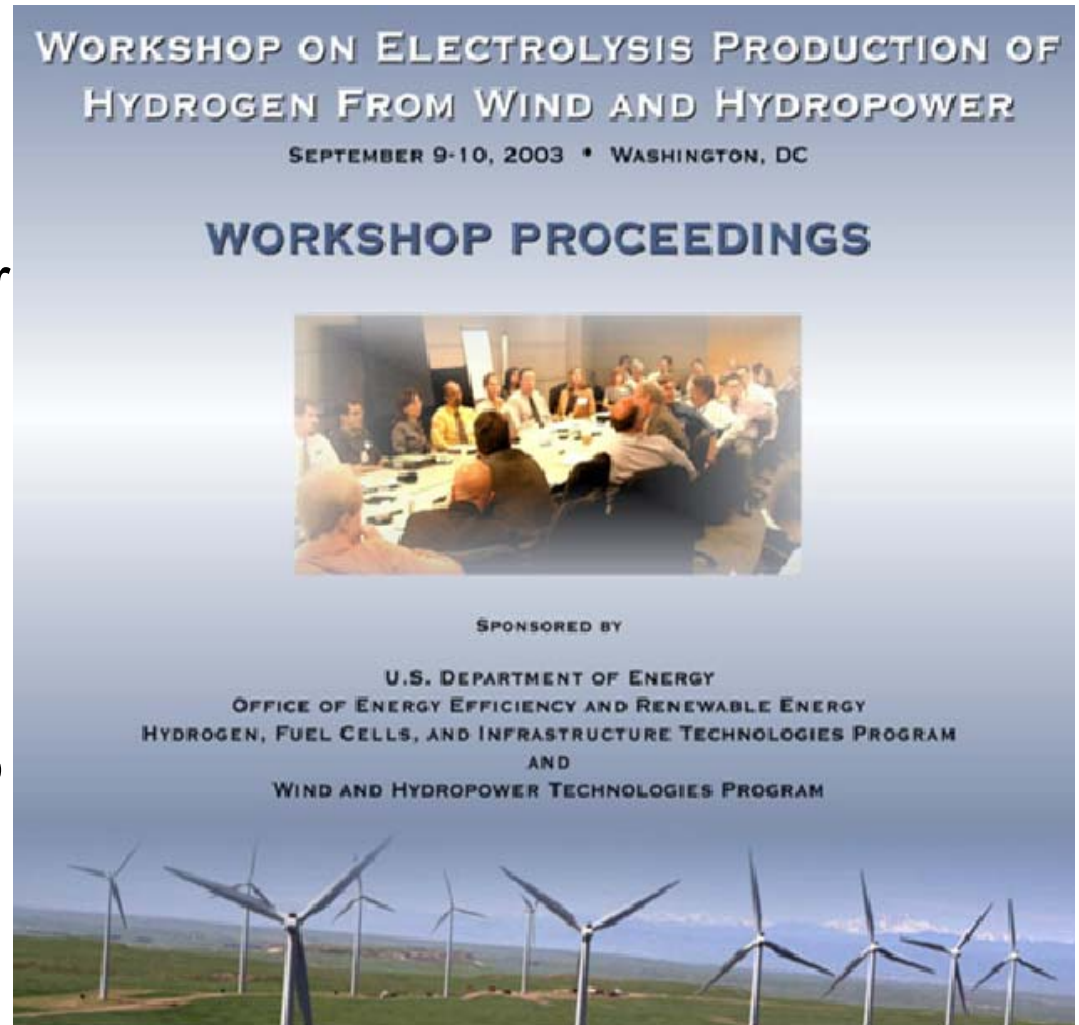


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Background

September 9-10, 2003
meeting on electrolysis
hydrogen production
from wind & hydropower

- Potential for low-cost electricity
- Utility-scale, efficient electrolyzers
- Need to involve more electricity stakeholders to address requirements for hydrogen production





Electrolysis Goals

- Produce Hydrogen for 10 – 30% US Light Duty Vehicle Fleet
- Improve GHG emissions on well to wheels basis versus conventional gasoline vehicles
- Economically competitive with conventional fuels
- Produced using domestically-available resources





Technology Barriers

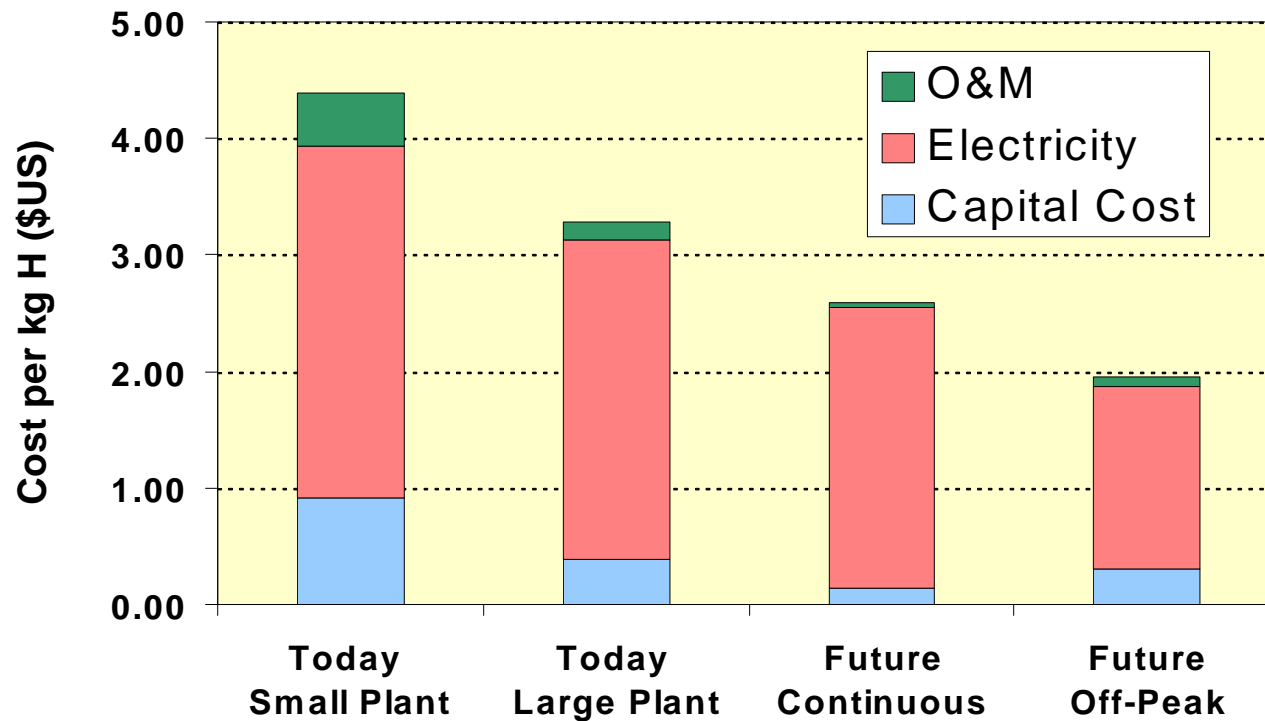


- Electricity cost and emissions
- Delivery (electrons vs hydrogen)
- Capital Cost
- System Efficiency



Electrolysis Costs

Levelized Hydrogen Cost





Electrolyzer Development Goals

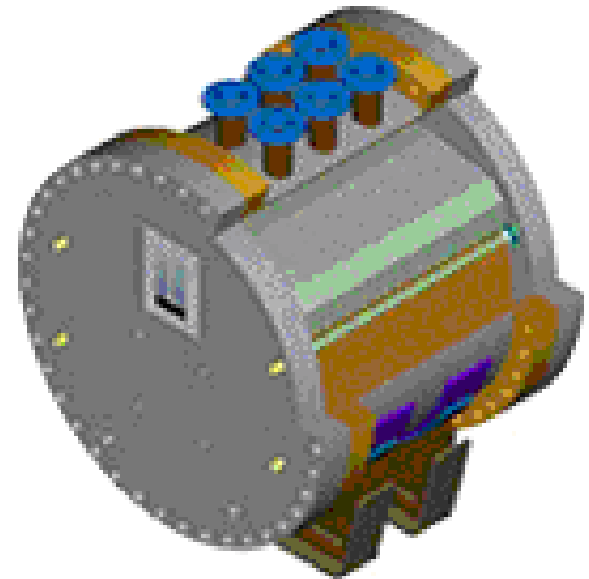
250kW to 3MW system designs

- Transition fueling to large station
- Larger sizes help to justify industrial rates

System efficiency 74% LHV at
400+psi

Capital cost of \$300kWe installed
large system

Hydrogen production cost of \$2.85
per kilogram hydrogen





Hydrogen Delivery Options

- **Distributed**-utilize electricity infrastructure to reach hydrogen fueling station
- **Centralized**-utilize electricity infrastructure to production facility and then use trucks, pipelines, etc. to deliver the final 10-30 miles to fueling station





Electrolysis Fueling Station

- Located in similar fashion as current gasoline stations
- 1500 kg per day ~ 300 vehicles
- 3 MW electrolyzer uses 68 MWh per day
- Onsite Storage of ~ minimum of 1 day (1500 kg at 6000 psi)
- Electricity required at 4.5 cents per kWh or less to achieve \$2.85 per kilogram





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Substation Terminal Electrolysis

- 20-100MW city gate hydrogen facility
- Compressed gas truck delivery to stations
- 10,000-50,000 kilograms hydrogen per day serves 5-30 hydrogen fueling stations
- Electricity required at 3.5 cents per kWh or less to approach \$2.85 per kilogram
- Delivery charge adds ~70 cents per kilogram for delivered hydrogen to end user





Grid Emissions & Electrolysis

- Typical grid mix electricity increases CO₂ emissions using electrolysis for vehicles
- 31% CO₂ emissions reduction from grid mix required to equal 27.4 mpg gasoline vehicle
- 65% CO₂ emissions reduction required from grid mix to equal distributed steam methane reformed hydrogen
- Electrolysis offers a pathway to carbon free fuel for transportation sector



Electricity Challenges

- Low Price (3.5-4.5 cents per kWh or less)
- Net reduction in CO₂ emissions
- New electricity infrastructure for 250kW to 3MW stations and centralized stations?



Electricity Load Growth



- 20% Light duty vehicle fleet requires 12 million short tons hydrogen
- At 74%LHV requires 450 TWh of electricity annually
- How will the electricity infrastructure cope with this growth?
- Will this growth benefit the utility industry?



Electricity Assumptions

- Will require industrial electricity rates through aggregation or other means
- New low-cost generation technologies such as wind will be utilized
- Creative financial arrangements with off peak generators
- Real time optimization of electricity and hydrogen production on the grid



Electricity Opportunities

- New market opportunity (transportation fuel production)
- Better utilization of off-peak generation and transmission
- Electricity infrastructure could utilize electrolysis to improve grid reliability



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